THE PEOPLE OF ST. LOUIS 1957

BY SARAH LEE BOGGS

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Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis
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A Description and Comparison of the
White and Non-White Populations in
St. Louis and St. Louis County

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

A well known fact is that the needs of individuals and families differ with differing social situations in which they find themselves. Therefore, it is only with an adequate knowledge of the social composition of a community that the planning for and the provision of adequate social services can be accomplished. The information upon which this report is based was gathered as part of a larger study conducted by the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey. In the Spring of 1957, interviews were held with members of a randomly selected sample of households located in St. Louis City and the urbanized part of St. Louis County. This descriptive summary of the basic social and economic characteristics of the two major population groups residing in St. Louis City and St. Louis County points to the typical patterns which prevail in the two groups, as well as to the contrasts and variations between them. In this context, the implications of these facts can be used in the planning for the present and anticipated welfare and well-being of the St. Louis community.

Findings and Implications

YOUNG PERSONS COMPRISE A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Young persons have come to represent a larger proportion of both the White and the Non-White populations in St. Louis. The growth in numbers has caused their proportion to be an increasing portion of the total population over the past twenty years. These changes have been proportionately greater in the White population than in the Non-White.

PERSONS IN THE PRODUCTIVE YEARS HAVE COME TO REPRESENT A SMALLER PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

The proportion of the populations in the productive ages (20 through 59 years) has decreased over the last twenty years. It is this segment of the total population that includes the individuals who fill the functional roles of working men and women, as well as family heads.

THE PROPORTION OF OLDER PERSONS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION HAS BEEN INCREASING.

The proportion of the total population in the older age groups

has generally increased over the past two decades, yet their functional roles in contemporary American society have become less and less essential. These increases in the proportions in the older ages are most striking in the Non-White population group.

THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN THE PATTERN OF FAMILY SIZE.

A change in the pattern of family size from small to larger numbers of children is reflected in the increasing proportions of younger persons in the population, and this coupled with the shrinking proportion of adults in the productive years. Old persons, though commonly found in the households of young families, are quite likely to be living by themselves. With children leaving the parental home to establish their own families, the prevalence of old persons living by themselves can be anticipated as a recurring situation in the future.

FEMALES OUT-NUMBER MEN IN THE CITY.

The presence in the city of a greater number of females than males is depicted in the composition of the St. Louis population. The proportion of females is greater than males in the adult years (20 - 59 years); however, the discrepancy is largest in the young adult years (20 - 39) and in the Non-White group.

THE TYPICAL FAMILY IS MADE UP OF TWO ADULTS; STILL, MANY CONTAIN ONLY ONE ADULT AND MANY CONTAIN SEVERAL ADULTS.

Although there are many households made up of two adults (persons 21 years old and older) in both the White and the Non-White populations, there are substantial proportions of dwellings occupied by three or more persons. Within the Non-White population, in contrast to the White, there are large proportions of households which vary from the typical pattern by being composed either of persons living alone, or of many persons living together. Within the Non-White group, there are numerous households in which only one adult is present. Families handicapped by the presence of only one adult member is a much more frequent situation in the Non-White than in the White population.

FAMILIES AVERAGE TWO CHILDREN EACH.

Households in which there are no children present were found in greater proportions in the Non-White population than in the White. Families in which there are many children present also were much more likely to be found in the Non-White group. Though the average number of children per household was nearly equal for both groups, the larger proportion of households with no children was counter-balanced by the larger proportion of large families in the Non-White population.

MOST ADULTS ARE MARRIED.

Though the majority of the adults in both groups were married, a larger proportion of the Non-White persons were single, separated, divorced, or widowed. The absence of spouses by reason of separation and divorce in the Non-White population indicates a tendency toward instability of family life.

ON THE AVERAGE, NON-WHITE FAMILIES HAVE LOWER INCOMES THAN WHITE FAMILIES.

The incomes of families or individuals living alone were much lower for the Non-White group than for the White. This difference is strikingly shown by the median average income in 1956 of $3,130 for the Non-White group as compared with $5,590 for the White.

MOST OF THE WHITE FAMILIES OWN THEIR OWN HOMES; MOST OF THE NON-WHITE FAMILIES RENT THEIRS.

While the large majority of the White families owned their own homes, the vast majority of the Non-White families rented theirs. From this fact, it is evident that the opportunity to control the type and quality of housing by the Non-White persons themselves is considerably lessened.

MOST ADULTS ARE NOT NATIVE-BORN ST. LOUISIANS; BUT THEY HAVE LIVED HERE ON THE AVERAGE OF 20 - 25 YEARS.

A larger proportion of the individuals in both groups had been born outside the local City-County area than had been born here. However, many more of the White than the Non-White persons had been born in the City or the County. The predominant proportion of the Non-White persons had been born in the rural South. Of those persons who had been born outside the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, the White persons had lived here slightly longer, on the average, than the Non-Whites. However, there was a larger proportion of recent migrants in the White group than in the Non-White.

OTHER STUDIES INDICATE THAT THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE RURAL MIGRANT CAN BE COMPLEX AND MANY.

These statements which point to the proportions of recent migrants to the St. Louis community need to be understood in the light of implications from other studies which reveal the problems which may develop in the adjustment of the migrant to his new environment. Those problems which follow most closely upon arrival in the new community involve getting a job, finding living quarters, making friends, and locating necessary facilities and services such as shops and stores, schools and churches,

entertainment, and medical care. Whereas in the past, America's new citizens arrived in the city from a foreign country, the current immigrants to the cities are most often from the rural southern United States. The problems of the native-born migrant differ from those of the foreign-born in degree rather than kind. For the person who has lived in other cities and is acquainted with the way of life in an urban setting, the adjustment is less difficult than for the rural emigrant.

NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE WHITE ADULTS HAVE HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONS OR BETTER; BUT ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF THE NON-WHITE ADULTS HAVE A COMPARABLE AMOUNT OF SCHOOLING.

A large proportion of the White persons had attained a high school education, while a large proportion of the Non-White persons had an elementary education at the most. The low level of educational attainment by a large proportion of the Non-White group, though steadily changing in many areas of the country, can be anticipated to recur in the additions to the St. Louis population by migrants from the South. The national pattern of increasing numbers of persons able to complete a college education can be expected to enhance the desire and opportunity for greater educational achievement by a larger proportion of the population.

THE MAJORITY OF ADULTS PARTICIPATE IN THE LABOR FORCE; LARGER PROPORTIONS OF THE NON-WHITE THAN WHITE WOMEN--BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE--WORK.

Participation in the labor force was characteristic of nearly all males, but more so for Non-White females than for White. A large proportion of the married women in the Non-White group worked as compared with their counterparts in the White population. Unemployment was much more likely to occur among Non-White persons, both male and female, than among the White persons.

MANY WHITE ADULTS ARE IN WHITE-COLLAR OR SKILLED JOBS; MANY NON-WHITE ADULTS ARE EMPLOYED IN SEMI- AND UNSKILLED JOBS.

The Non-White workers were employed predominantly at semi-skilled or unskilled occupations. The White workers were most likely in white-collar or skilled jobs.

AS MANY WHITE ADULTS SAY THEY ARE 'MIDDLE CLASS' AS SAY THEY ARE 'WORKING CLASS,' BUT MOST OF THE NON-WHITE ADULTS IDENTIFIED WITH THE WORKING CLASS.

The White persons identified with the middle or working class in nearly equal proportions, but the majority of the Non-White persons claimed membership in the working class.

MOST NON-WHITE CHURCH-GOERS ATTENDED A PROTESTANT CHURCH; AS MANY WHITE ADULTS ATTENDED A PROTESTANT CHURCH AS ATTENDED A CATHOLIC ONE.

Regular church attendance was more prevalent in the Non-White group than in the White. The Non-Whites most likely attended a Protestant church. Among the White population, equal proportions attended Protestant churches as attended a Catholic church, while the same proportion had no religious preference or attended no church at all.

SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE STUDY

The information in this report provides a descriptive summary of some socio-economic characteristics of the White and the Non-White populations living in St. Louis City and St. Louis County. These data were gathered as part of an extensive study of citizen participation in local government conducted in the Spring of 1957 by the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey. Interviews were held with members of some 2,000 households in St. Louis City and the urbanized portion of St. Louis County.

Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

The analysis of the socio-economic data in this report is based on a sample of the larger citizen survey. A wider representation of households from the more politically diverse County area, though a pertinent consideration for purposes of the governmental study, is not as important a factor for a more general descriptive comparison of the White and the Non-White populations. Therefore, with the employment of certain statistical procedures, it is possible to circumvent the problem posed by the different proportions of households represented in different political divisions. It, then, permits the combining together all White respondents and all Non-White respondents regardless of place of residence. The sample upon which this descriptive summary is based represents 716 White households and 120 Non-White households.

Estimated Number of Persons in the Population

At the time the Survey was conducted, the St. Louis City-County area was estimated to contain between 1,400,000 and 1,500,000 persons.(1) The results of the Survey drawn from this population indicate that about 14% of the total City and County population was Non-White; that is roughly about 198,000 Non-White persons. About 94% of these persons were residents of St. Louis City. Eighty-six percent of the total population (or some 1,225,000 persons) were White. It is estimated that 54% of the White population reside in St. Louis City, while 46% reside in St. Louis County.

Interpretations of the Proportions

In the interpretations of the characteristics of the population

based on the results of a sample survey, some caution should be exercised in connection with the sampling error of the proportions. That is, the variation of any one proportion can be estimated statistically, the fluctuation being dependent upon the size of the sample. Table A below, adapted from Parten (2), indicates the variations in the proportions that might be anticipated in the samples of the White and Non-White households. Using Table 1, page 4, as an example of the estimated variation in the sex distribution of the total White population, based on the sample of 716 White households, the proportion male (47.9%) might be expected to vary by plus or minus 2%; or between 46% and 50% in future samples. Similarly, the proportion female can be expected to fall between 50% and 54%. Again referring to Table 1, as an example, the sex distribution in the total Non-White population, based on the sample of 120 Non-White households, the proportion male (46.5%) might vary between 42% and 50%, and the same variation would be expected in the proportion female.

TABLE A

Standard Error of Various Percentages
with Sample Size of 700 and 120
and 95% Confidence Limits

Percentage	Standard Error in the Sample of 716 St. Louis Households	Standard Error in the Sample of 120 Non-White Households
95% or 5%	1.8%	3.8%
90 or 10	2.4	5.4
85 or 15	3.0	6.4
80 or 20	3.2	7.2
75 or 25	3.6	7.8
70 or 30	3.8	8.2
65 or 35	4.0	8.6
60 or 40	4.0	8.8
55 or 45	4.0	8.8
50	4.0	8.8

Source: Adapted from Mildred Parten, Surveys, Polls, and Samples, (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950), page 309.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

In order to gain some historical perspective in the development and growth of the White and the Non-White population in St. Louis City and St. Louis County, comparable data are assembled from the 1940 and 1950 Census of Population (3). In this way the current characteristics can be considered in the context of the last twenty years.

Distribution of the Population by Sex

There were proportionately more females than males in both the White and the Non-White populations. In the Non-White group, however, females represented a slightly larger proportion of the total than they did within the White population.

TABLE 1

Distribution of the Population by Sex, Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Sex	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Males	47.9%	46.4%
Females	52.1	53.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Comparing the proportionate distribution of the population by sex since 1940, females have come to represent an increasing proportion of the total. Although this increase has occurred in both the White as well as the Non-White populations, the discrepancy has become larger among the latter group.

TABLE 2

Distribution of the Population by Sex and Race,
1940, 1950, and 1957
St. Louis City and St. Louis County

	WHITE POPULATION			NON-WHITE POPULATION		
Sex	1940	1950	1957	1940	1950	1957
Males	48.2%	48.0%	47.9%	47.6%	47.1%	46.4%
Females	51.8	52.0	52.1	52.4	52.9	53.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 1940 and 1950 information from U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population; Table 41. Age by Color and Sex, for Counties.

Distribution of the Population by Age

On the average, the Non-White population tended to be younger than the White, the latter having a median age of 30.3 years, as compared with 27.1 years for the former group. Both the White and the Non-White populations had a larger proportion of persons under 20 years of age, the proportion among the Non-Whites being somewhat greater than among the Whites. The White population contained a slightly larger proportion of persons in the older age groups; 37% of the Whites and 35% of the Non-Whites were 40 years old or older. In the young adult ages of 20 to 40 years, the proportions in the two populations were approximately equal.

TABLE 3

Distribution of the Population in Twenty Year Age Intervals
by Race and Sex - St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 1957

	WHITE POPULATION			NON-WHITE POPULATION		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 yrs.	38.1%	35.5%	36.6%	41.4%	37.1%	39.1%
20 - 39 yrs.	24.8	27.1	26.1	22.8	28.9	26.1
40 - 59 yrs.	24.6	25.3	25.0	24.3	21.9	22.9
60 yrs. and over	12.5	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.1	11.9
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Despite the decrease in the average age of the population, the proportion of persons in the older age groups has generally increased since 1940, especially among the Non-White group. A reversal in the general pattern of change, though, is evident among the White females 60 years old and over, this group showing a decrease in the proportion of the total between 1950 and 1957.

TABLE 4

Distribution of the Population
in Twenty Year Age Intervals by Race and Sex
St. Louis City and St. Louis County
1940, 1950, and 1957

WHITE POPULATION

	Males			Females			Total White Population		
Age	1940	1950	1957	1940	1950	1957	1940	1950	1957
Under 20	28.9%	29.8%	38.1%	26.5%	27.2%	35.5%	27.7%	28.5%	36.6%
20 - 39	33.5	31.4	24.8	35.2	31.8	27.1	34.4	31.6	26.1
40 - 59	26.6	26.5	24.6	26.0	26.4	25.3	26.4	26.4	25.0
60 Years and over	11.0	12.3	12.5	12.3	14.6	12.1	11.5	13.5	12.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Males			Females			Total Non-White Population		
Age	1940	1950	1957	1940	1950	1957	1940	1950	1957
Under 20	31.0%	34.0%	41.4%	29.2%	32.1%	37.1%	30.0%	32.9%	39.1%
20 - 39	34.0	30.5	22.8	39.5	34.7	28.9	36.8	32.7	26.1
40 - 59	27.6	26.1	24.3	24.0	24.2	21.9	25.7	25.1	22.9
60 years and over	7.4	9.4	11.5	7.3	9.0	12.1	7.5	9.3	11.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1940 and 1950 information from U. S. Bureau of the Census U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population; Table 41. Age by Color and Sex, for Counties.

Due to the large increases in the numbers and proportions of children in the total population, the average age has shown a decrease in both the White and Non-White populations. The change has been most pronounced within the Non-White group, a decrease of nearly five years in the average age of the population since 1940, 31.6 and 27.1 median years respectively.

In summary, the Non-White population tended to be younger than the White because of the larger proportion of persons concentrated in the childhood ages below 20 years. Since 1940, there has been a steady decline in the average age of both the White and the Non-White populations, but this pattern was most pronounced in the latter group. Both the White and the Non-White populations contained more females than males, the disproportion being slightly greater among the Non-Whites.

TABLE 5

Median Age of the Population by Race and Sex
St. Louis City and St. Louis County: 1940, 1950, 1957

	WHITE POPULATION			NON-WHITE POPULATION		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1940	32.8	33.3	33.0	32.2	31.1	31.6
1950	32.9	34.3	33.6	30.7	30.3	30.5
1957	30.6	31.8	30.3	26.4	27.5	27.1

Source: 1940 and 1950 information from U. S. Bureau of the Census U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population; Table 41. Age by Color and Sex, for Counties.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

A household or dwelling unit is defined as "a group of rooms, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance. A single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it constitutes the only living quarters in a structure. Each apartment in a regular apartment house is a dwelling unit even though it may not have separate cooking equipment." This definition of a dwelling unit, developed by the Census Bureau, covers the living quarters of families, of groups of unrelated persons living together, and also of persons living alone. The sample of the White and the Non-White households includes those dwelling units which contained one or more persons 21 years old or older.

Size of Families

Number of Persons Per Household

Two-person households represent the most common or modal size of both the White and the Non-White populations; nearly three out of every ten dwelling units were composed of two persons. The average (or mean) household, however, had four members; the Non-White families being somewhat larger (4.1 mean number of persons) than the White (3.8 mean number of persons). The greatest difference between the White and the Non-White populations occurred in large sized groupings. There were twice as many Non-White dwellings which contained six persons or more as compared with the White, 20% and 10% respectively.

TABLE 6

Number of Persons Per Household,
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Persons	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
One Person	9.4%	12.5%
Two Persons	30.6	28.3
Three Persons	21.2	16.7
Four Persons	19.7	15.0
Five Persons	8.6	7.5
Six Persons or more	10.5	20.0
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Composition of Families

Number of Adults Per Household

On the whole, households containing two adults (persons 21 years old and over) predominated; however, a much larger proportion of the White households conformed to this pattern than the Non-White units, 76% and 53% respectively. Proportionately twice as many Non-White units, as compared with the White, are found at the 'extremes', both the one-adult dwelling, as well as the three or more adult groupings.

TABLE 7

Number of Adults Per Household,
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Adults	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
One adult	12.2%	20.0%
Two adults	75.6	53.3
Three adults or more	12.2	26.7
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Male Adults Per Household

In approximately eight out of every ten (82%) White households, as compared with about seven out of every ten (68%) Non-White units, there was only one adult male present. Percentagewise, nearly twice as many Non-White dwellings, as contrasted with the White, contained no male adult. Likewise, at the other extreme, that is two or more male adults, there were twice as many Non-White families as there were White.

TABLE 8

Number of Adult Males Per Household
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Adult Males	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
No adult male	11.9%	19.2%
One adult male	81.7	67.5
Two adult males or more	6.4	13.3
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Female Adults Per Household

A pattern similar to that of the adult males was found in regard to the number of adult females per dwelling unit. Typically, there was only one female adult per unit, but the Non-White group tended to have greater proportions of 'atypical' households.

TABLE 9

Number of Adult Females Per Household
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Adult Females	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
No adult female	3.5%	7.5%
One adult female	85.3	66.7
Two adult females or more	11.2	25.8
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Adults of Both Sexes Per Household

In regard to the presence of adults of both sexes per dwelling, both the White and the Non-White households were rather similar. There were nearly three times as many households in which there was no male present as there were in which there was no female present. At the other end of the distribution, the reverse was the case. That is, there were twice as many households in which there were several females living together as there were in which there were several males residing together.

More of the White households contained at least one adult male as compared with the Non-White dwellings, 88% and 81% respectively. The opposite was true for the presence of females in dwelling units; more of the Non-White households contained one or more females in comparison with the White, 93% and 89% respectively.

TABLE 10

Number of Adults of
Both Sexes Per Household
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

	WHITE POPULATION		NON-WHITE POPULATION	
Number of Adults	Male	Female	Male	Female
None	11.9%	3.5%	19.2%	7.5%
One	81.7	85.3	67.5	66.7
Two adults or more	6.4	11.2	13.3	25.8
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Children Per Household

On the average, there were two children per household for both the White and the Non-White populations, 1.7 mean number of children per White dwelling and 1.9 mean number per Non-White family. Proportionately, there were more Non-White households in which there were no children present than there were White households with no children, 53% and 47% respectively. Furthermore, there were fewer (24%) Non-White than (36%) White families in which only one or two children were present. Families in which there were three children or more, however,

were a more recurrent pattern of Non-White households than of White; 23% of the Non-White families contained three or more children as compared with 17% of the White units.

Summarizing the contrast between the two populations in regard to children, proportionately more Non-White families contained either no children or many children. The White families tended to have some children present, but usually only one or two.

TABLE 11

Number of Children Per Household
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Children	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
None	46.5%	52.5%
One child	17.7	10.8
Two children	18.7	13.3
Three children or more	17.1	23.4
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Young Children Per Household

Comparing the White and the Non-White families, the former tended to have a slightly larger proportion of families with young children. Twenty-five percent of the White families and 23% of the Non-White families contained one or more children under five years of age. Stated another way, approximately 75% of the White and 78% of the Non-White households contained no young children.

TABLE 12

Number of Children Under
Five Years of Age Per Household
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Children Under Five	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
None	74.7%	77.5%
One child	15.5	10.0
Two children or more	9.8	12.5
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Summary of Size and Composition of Households

In summary, the White households were likely to be four-person groups, one male and one female adult, plus two children. The Non-White households proved to be quite heterogeneous. Even though, on the average, they followed the same pattern as the White, there was considerable variation. There tended to be greater proportions of the Non-White dwellings composed of only one person, as well as greater proportions in which there were many individuals residing together. Furthermore, many Non-White households contained only one adult member, more likely a female than a male. Although no great contrast appeared between the two populations in regard to the number of children per family, the difference that did occur had to do with the larger proportions of Non-White units with either no children or several children present.

Home Owners and Renters

Proportionately three times as many White families as Non-Whites owned their own homes; about three out of five (63%) White families as compared with one out of five (23%) Non-White families owned their own homes. Three-fourths (75%) of the Non-Whites rented, while one-third (35%) of the Whites were renters.

TABLE 13

Occupancy Status
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Occupancy Status	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Owners	62.7%	22.5%
Renters	34.9	75.0
Other arrangements	2.4	2.5
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Family Income

The incomes of the Non-White families were markedly lower than those of the White families, $3,130 and $5,590 median annual income respectively. Particularly striking was the difference between the two

populations with regard to the prevalence of very low income households. Nearly three out of ten (29%) Non-White households had less than $2,000 income during 1956, as compared with only two out of twenty-five (8%) White families. Furthermore, at the upper end of the income distribution, there were proportionately more White families represented than Non-White. About one out of every ten (10%) White families reported incomes of $10,000 or more, but less than one out of one-hundred (.8%) Non-White households had incomes this large.

TABLE 14

Total Family Income
Before Tax Deductions, 1956
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Family Income	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than $2,000	7.7%	29.2%
$2,000 - $3,999	14.5	39.2
$4,000 - $5,999	29.5	20.8
$6,000 - $7,999	18.1	3.3
$8,000 - $9,999	9.1	4.2
$10,000 - $14,999	6.6	.8
$15,000 or more	3.9	-
No Information	10.6	2.5
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Median family income	$5,590	$3,130

Size of Place of Birth

A larger proportion of the Non-White residents, as compared with the White, had been born in a small town or rural area; more than one out of three (38%) Non-White respondents, as compared with one out of four (27%) White, were born in an area of less than 2,500 inhabitants. Nearly three times more White (45%) than Non-White persons (18%) had been born in cities of 500,000 or more population.

TABLE 16

Size of Place of Birth
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Size of Place	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than 2,500	26.6%	37.5%
2,500 - 4,999	4.5	14.2
5,000 - 9,999	4.6	9.2
10,000 - 49,000	7.1	10.8
50,000 - 99,999	1.8	4.2
100,000 - 499,999	3.1	4.2
500,000 - 999,999	43.2	16.7
1,000,000 or more	2.2	.8
Other Country	5.2	.8
No information	1.7	1.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

About three out of every five (58%) White respondents had been born in one of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas, whereas, proportionately half as many Non-Whites (29%) had been born in a large urban area. The White respondents also tended to be from the larger metropolitan areas; nine out of ten (91%) White and seven out of ten (68%) Non-White residents were from a large urban area of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants.

TABLE 17

Size of Standard Metropolitan Area
Persons Born in a Standard Metropolitan Area
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Population of S.M.A.	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
50,000 - 99,999	.5%	-%
100,000 - 499,999	4.6	25.7
500,000 - 999,999	4.3	5.7
1,000 000 - 2,999,999	86.3	65.7
3,000,000 - 11,999,999	3.1	2.9
12,000,000 or more	1.2	-
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Farm Residence

A comparatively large proportion of both the White and the Non-White populations had lived on a farm sometime during their lives, 35% of the former and 58% of the latter. Of the persons who had lived on a farm, approximately the same proportions from both groups had been born on a farm - about two out of every five respondents. However, the Non-White respondents had lived on a farm longer than their White counterparts, 16.8 and 11.8 median years respectively.

TABLE 18

Proportion of Persons Who Have Lived on a Farm
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Farm Residence	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Have lived on farm	35.1%	58.3%
Have not lived on farm	64.9	41.7
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 19

Proportion of Persons Who Have Lived on a Farm Who Were Born There - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Rural Birth	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Born on a farm	43.4%	42.9%
Not born on a farm	56.6	57.1
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Of the persons who had ever lived on a farm, the majority of both the White and the Non-White respondents had not left the rural area until they were adults. However, a larger proportion of the Non-White persons had spent their entire childhood on a farm; approximately one out of every three White respondents, as compared with more than every other Non-White respondent had lived on a farm at least till he was twenty years of age.

TABLE 20

Number of Years Lived on a Farm By Persons Who Have Lived There Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Years	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than 3 years	12.4%	5.7%
3 but less than 5 years	12.0	4.3
5 but less than 10 years	19.9	12.9
10 but less than 15 years	15.9	14.3
15 but less than 20 years	22.6	34.3
20 but less than 30 years	11.6	20.0
30 but less than 50 years	5.2	7.1
50 years or more	.4	-
No information	-	1.4
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Median number of years	11.8	16.8

years, whereas about one out of every sixteen Non-White respondents had moved here as recently as five years ago. The greatest proportion of persons, both White and Non-White, now residing in St. Louis City and St. Louis County had moved here during the 20 years between 1908 and 1927.

TABLE 22

Length of Residence in St. Louis of Persons Born Outside St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Length of Residence	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than 1 year	2.8%	- %
1 but less than 3 years	5.4	2.0
3 but less than 5 years	3.9	4.1
5 but less than 10 years	10.6	7.1
10 but less than 20 years	20.2	30.6
20 but less than 30 years	16.6	20.4
30 but less than 50 years	30.4	33.8
50 but less than 75 years	9.8	2.0
75 years or more	.3	-
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Median number of years	24.2	20.3

Length of Residence in Present Dwelling

On the average, the respondents, both White and Non-White had been living in the same house for about four years. Seven out of every ten White persons had lived in St. Louis City just prior to moving to their present home, while nine out of ten Non-White respondents had been living in the City. Only one out of ten White respondents and one out of sixteen Non-White had moved to the City or County from outside the Standard Metropolitan Area.

TABLE 23

Length of Time in Present Dwelling
Residents of St. Louis City and
St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Length of Time	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than 1 year	14.4%	14.2%
1 but less than 3 years	22.8	35.0
3 but less than 5 years	14.9	10.0
5 but less than 10 years	19.3	17.5
10 but less than 15 years	10.9	10.8
15 but less than 20 years	6.8	3.3
20 but less than 30 years	5.0	6.7
30 but less than 50 years	4.6	2.5
50 years or more	.6	-
Never moved	.6	-
No information	.1	-
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Median number of years	4.8	4.2

Summary

Although the majority of both groups had been born outside the five-county St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area, by comparison, a large proportion of the White group were native-born (in St. Louis City or St. Louis County), while most of the Non-White adults had been born in the South. A larger percentage of the Non-White respondents had been born in a small town or rural area, and more had lived on a farm. The Non-White residents had lived on a farm longer than their White counterparts, and more had spent all of their childhood years in a rural setting. The White migrants to the area had been here longer than the Non-White. Within St. Louis City and County, however, the Non-White persons had moved to their present home about as recently as the White persons.

Education

There was a great difference between the White and the Non-White adults compared by the educational level attained. Whereas one out of every eight (13%) White persons 21 years old and over had less than elementary school education, nearly one out of three (30%) of the Non-White adults had gone no further in school. Nearly three-fourths (74%)

of the Non-White adults had less than a high school education, as compared with about one-half (54%) of the Whites. Although few persons in either the White or the Non-White populations had completed four years of college, more White than Non-White adults had continued their formal schooling beyond the college level.

TABLE 24

Level of Schooling Attained - Accumulated Proportions, Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Level of School Attained	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Less than elementary school education	13.1% a/	30.1% a/
Less than a high school education	53.8	74.2
Less than a college education	91.1	95.9

a/ Proportions non-additive as they are accumulative.

TABLE 25

Highest Grade in School Completed - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Grade in School Completed	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
No Schooling	.4%	1.7%
Total - Elementary	34.1	46.7
1 but less than 8 years elementary	12.7	28.4
8 years elementary	21.4	18.3
Total - High	47.2	43.3
1 but less than 4 years high	17.3	25.8
1 but less than 4 years high, plus business/technical	2.0	-
4 years high	23.0	15.8
4 years high, plus business/ technical	4.9	1.7
Total - College	17.9	8.3
1 but less than 4 years college	9.4	4.2
4 years college or more	8.5	4.1
No information	.4	-
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Labor Force Characteristics

Participation in Labor Force

A somewhat larger proportion of the total Non-White population, as compared with the White group, participated in the labor force; about seven out of every ten (68%) Non-White adults as compared with six out of every ten (59%) White adults were members of the working world. Regardless of race, approximately nine out of ten males were workers, but a much larger proportion of the Non-White men were unemployed. Percentagewise, many more Non-White females worked, one out of two (51%) as compared with one out of three (33%) White women. As in the case of the male workers, though, a much larger percentage of the Non-White women were unemployed, one out of fourteen (7%) as compared with one out of one-hundred (1%) White women.

TABLE 26

Participation in the Labor Force - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Sex and Race, 1957

Participation	MALES White	MALES Non-Wh.	FEMALES White	FEMALES Non-Wh.	TOTAL POPULATION White	TOTAL POPULATION Non-Wh.
In Labor Force	89.0%	92.0%	33.0%	51.4%	58.6%	68.3%
Employed	87.4	84.0	32.0	44.3	57.3	60.8
Unemployed	1.6	8.0	1.0	7.1	1.3	7.5
Not in Labor Force	11.0	8.0	67.0	48.6	41.4	31.7
Retired/ disab.	10.1	6.0	2.0	-	5.7	2.5
Does not work	.9	2.0	65.0	48.6	35.7	29.2
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It was much more likely that the married women in the Non-White population group were in the labor force than it was in the case of the White group. Whereas more than three out of every seven (47%) Non-White married women worked, only about three out of every ten (31%) White married women were in the labor force.

TABLE 27

Participation of Married Women in the Labor Force Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Participation	White Married Women	Non-White Married Women
In Labor Force	30.9%	47.4%
Employed	28.2	34.2
Unemployed	2.7	13.2
Not in Labor Force	69.1	52.6
Retired/disabled	1.2	-
Does not work	67.9	52.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Occupation

Although nearly one-half (47%) of the White job-holders were working in white-collar occupations, only one-fifth (19%) of the Non-White workers were so employed. Almost three out of four (73%) Non-White workers were employed in low rank blue-collar jobs, whereas only three out of ten (28%) Whites were in similar positions. The White males were most typically skilled workers, while the Non-White men usually worked at semiskilled occupations. The predominant proportion of White females worked as clerical personnel, while the Non-White females were most likely unskilled domestics.

TABLE 28

Occupation of Employed Persons - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Sex and Race, 1957

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL POPULATION	
Occupation	White	Non-Wh.	White	Non-Wh.	White	Non-Wh.
White-Collar	40.0%	22.5%	64.7%	13.9%	47.3%	18.9%
Professional	11.8	8.2	14.0	5.6	12.4	7.1
Proprietors, Officials, etc.	13.9	-	8.8	-	12.4	-
Clerical	8.7	14.3	31.6	8.3	15.5	11.8
Sales	5.6	-	10.3	-	7.0	-
Blue-Collar	59.4	77.5	33.1	83.3	51.6	79.9
Craftsmen	32.8	12.2	2.2	-	23.7	7.0
Operatives	17.0	24.5	14.7	11.1	16.3	18.8
Private Hsld.	-	4.1	2.9	41.7	.9	20.0
Service	5.6	14.3	9.6	30.5	6.8	21.2
Laborers	4.0	22.4	3.7	-	3.9	12.9
No Information	.6	-	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.2
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Location of Employment

The majority of all workers were employed in jobs which were located in St. Louis City. A substantial proportion of the working women, however (more than one out of four), held jobs which were located in St. Louis County.

TABLE 29

Location of Place of Employment of Employed Persons
Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County
by Sex and Race, 1957

Location	MALES White	MALES Non-Wh.	FEMALES White	FEMALES Non-Wh.	TOTAL POPULATION White	TOTAL POPULATION Non-Wh.
St. Louis City	66.3%	83.3%	71.8%	67.8%	68.0%	76.7%
St. Louis Cty.	22.1	11.9	26.6	29.0	23.5	19.2
Both City/Cty.	4.9	2.4	.8	3.2	3.7	2.7
Other parts of Standard Met. Area	6.3	2.4	.8	-	4.5	1.4
No Information	.4	-	-	-	.3	-
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Marital Status

Although the majority of the members of both groups were married, the proportion among the Non-White adults (61%) was considerably less than among the White adults (78%). Only a slightly higher proportion of the Non-White persons, though, were single; one out of eight (12%) Non-Whites twenty-one years old or more were unmarried, as compared with one out of eleven (8%) White adults. The greatest dissimilarity between the two populations was in the proportions who were separated, divorced, or widowed. Individuals whose spouses were absent by reason of separation, divorce, or death were much more prevalent among the Non-Whites than the Whites.

TABLE 30

Marital Status - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Sex and Race, 1957

Marital Status	MALES White	MALES Non-Wh.	FEMALES White	FEMALES Non-Wh.	TOTAL POPULATION White	TOTAL POPULATION Non-Wh.
Single	8.9%	16.0%	8.0%	8.6%	8.4%	11.7%
Married	85.9	76.0	71.4	50.0	78.1	60.8
Separated	.3	2.0	.5	11.4	.4	7.5
Divorced	1.5	2.0	3.4	7.1	2.5	5.0
Widowed	3.4	4.0	16.7	22.9	10.6	15.0
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Number of Children Born to Married Women

Two children was the average number born to both White and Non-White females who had ever married. About one out of every five married females from both groups had borne no children, and at the other extreme (that is, many children), the two groups also resembled each other. Only about one out of fifty married women had borne eight children or more.

Ethnicity

Only four percent of the persons (excluding Negroes) were foreign-born. The majority of the adults had been in the United States for three

TABLE 31

Number of Children Born to Married Women Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Number of Children Born	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
None	18.3%	21.1%
One-two children	48.6	40.2
Three-four children	22.4	19.3
Five-six children	7.7	12.9
Seven or more children	3.0	3.7
No information	-	2.8
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Median number of children	2.4	2.4

generations or longer. About one out of every five (20%) were children of immigrants, while nearly one out of three (28%) were the grandchildren of them.

TABLE 32

Generation of Paternal Family's Arrival in United States
Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Excepting Negroes, 1957

Generation of Arrival	Population excepting Negroes
Foreign-born person	3.7%
In father's generation	19.5
In grandfather's generation	28.0
Before grandfather's generation	42.3
No information	6.5
TOTAL	100.0%

German was the paternal nationality of the majority (32%) of the respondents. Adding to this the persons whose ancestors came from the northern and western European countries neighboring Germany accounts for one-half of the population. Next in proportion were persons of English origin - about one out of six (17%), followed in turn by persons of Irish descent - about one out of seven (14%).

TABLE 33

Original Paternal Nationality Residents of St. Louis City
and St. Louis County excepting Negroes, 1957

Original Nationality	Population excepting Negroes
German	32.0%
Other northern and western European	18.0
British, Scotch-Irish	17.3
Irish	14.4
Italian	4.7
Other eastern and southern European	4.4
Russian	2.1
Polish	1.8
All other nationalities	.4
No information	4.9
TOTAL	100.0%

Church Attendance

About seven out of ten Whites and about eight out of ten Non-White adults claimed a religious affiliation. Of the persons who attend a church more often than just a few times a year, 34% of the White group attended a Protestant church, and the same proportion attended a Catholic church, while about 1% attended a Jewish one. About 70% of the Non-White church-goers attended one of the Protestant churches and 6% attended a Catholic church. About 30% of the White respondents and 21% of the Non-White had no religious preference or did not attend church more than once a year.

TABLE 34

Religious Affiliation of Persons Who Attend Church, Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Religious Affiliation	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Protestant	34.2%	70.0%
Catholic	34.2	5.8
Jewish	1.4	-
No special affiliation	.7	3.3
No religious preference or do not attend regularly	29.5	20.9
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Social Class Identification

Nearly 50 percent of the White respondents considered themselves members of the working class, while nearly 70 percent of the Non-Whites identified with this socio-economic group. More than twice as many White persons as Non-White thought of themselves as being middle class, 47% and 19% respectively.

TABLE 35

Social Class Identification - Residents of St. Louis City and St. Louis County by Race, 1957

Class Identification	WHITE POPULATION	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Upper class	1.7%	3.3%
Middle class	46.6	19.2
Working class	49.3	69.2
Middle-working class	.7	-
Lower class	.8	6.7
No classes	.2	-
No information	.7	1.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

NOTES

(1)(a) Metropolitan St. Louis Survey, Path of Progress for Metropolitan St. Louis, 1957; p. 8.

(b) Metropolitan Census Committee, St. Louis Chapter of the American Statistical Association, "Population of St. Louis Metropolitan Area, January 1, 1956."

(2) Mildred Parten, Surveys, Polls, and Samples: Practical Procedures, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950; Table 1, page 309.

(3) U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population; Part 25, Missouri, Chapter B. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1952.